

THE TIMES.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891.

NEWS SUMMARY.

For Virginia and North Carolina: Fair and stationary temperature.

Mr. Charles Stanley Stacy, of Richmond, and Miss Virginia Wilson Lewis, of Charleston, W. Va., were married yesterday.

Democratic primary elections will be held in Henrico and Chesterfield counties to-day.

The Royal Arcanum met and adjourned.

Richmond Typographical Union elected delegates to the International Union.

A meeting to organize a new bank will be held to-day.

The Ma Sigma Rho Literary Society will have a debate to-morrow night.

Mr. Hugh McCann died.

The National Association of Car Service Managers held a meeting.

Mr. Christopher A. Cox and Miss Mary L. Scott, of Manchester were married.

VIRGINIA.

The census of Danville taken by the city authorities shows a population of 717 more than the United States census.

Several burglaries have been committed in Danville.

In the case of P. C. Roberts and Miss Rosa L. Lloyd in Lynchburg Miss Lloyd was fined \$50 and Roberts was sent on.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Work on the new Soldiers' Home at Raleigh is to be begun at once.

Reports of a terrible wreck off Hatteras have been received.

Some negroes returning from work near Augusta, Ga., picked up a piece of plank and placed it on a fire.

It had been charged with dynamite, and exploded with fatal effect.

NEW YORK.

It is reliably reported that Secretary of the Treasury Foster will clear out all the Democrats in the custom-house.

The funeral of Mrs. Anne Charlotte Dotto took place in New York yesterday.

The funeral of Rev. John Boonwell took place Monday.

Edwin Booth has resumed acting at the Broadway Theatre and will end his season in Brooklyn next week.

Henry Harrison, M. P., is suffering from tonsillitis.

A. Berryman has been suspended from the clubs for three years.

The proclivity of Mr. Harrison to appoint relatives to lucrative positions in the public service does not seem to be confined to political offices pure and simple.

The latest revelations in the White House disclose that the President has countenanced his wife in filling even the position of housekeeper to that establishment with a sister of Mrs. Harrison.

This position was first held by Mrs. Scott-Lord, an older sister, who died some time since, and it now turns out that it has been occupied from the time of her decease by another sister of Mrs. Harrison—namely, Mrs. Dimmick—who has been in the enjoyment of a salary of \$100 a month for the performance of merely nominal duties.

This lady, whose character as housekeeper has been kept very quietly in the background, has been flourishing about in the society of Washington on the strength of the salary which she draws from the public Treasury, but now that her relation to the management of the White House has leaked out, there is a disposition on the part of the exclusive set in which she has been moving to give her the cut direct, in spite of the nearness of her kinship with the first lady of the land.

Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, still draws a salary of \$100 a month from the Census Office.

Taking everything into consideration the Scotts have no reason to complain of the generosity of the Government. They constitute only a part of the incubus which has been imposed upon the American people by the advent of Harrison to power.

A striking incongruity in contemporary politics is the frequency with which McKinley is represented in newspaper cartoons and cuts as having the figure, dress and air of Napoleon the Great.

There is said to be some resemblance in the countenance of the Ohio Congressman to the face of the hero of Austerlitz, but there the resemblance ends.

If there ever lived an individual who differed from the brilliant, stormy, impulsive Corsican, the child of destiny, it is the late Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, a man of integrity undoubtedly, but solemn, serious, matter of fact and commonplace, without a spark of fire or an atom of genius in his whole composition.

To compare as staid and uninteresting an individual with the most meteoric and fascinating personality of all recorded eyes, is to falsify history and to bring Mr. McKinley into even deeper ridicule than he is likely to incur by his poetical adherence to principles of economy that are only worthy of China twenty centuries ago.

A recent question propounded by the well-known English magazine, "Woman," is: Is a husband worth having? The three prizes offered have been won by married women, all of whom, it is gratifying to observe, answered in the affirmative.

It was a wise provision of the English magazine to confine the competitors to married women, not only because they alone have the necessary experience to answer such a question properly, but also because it was to be expected that every unmarried woman would answer the question in the affirmative without considering the negative to be worth a moment's attention.

A communication signed "Wilson" has been received, which fails to mention the writer's name. It is the unalterable rule of THE TIMES office not to publish anonymous communications.

If the author will send his name his article will be published with pleasure.

LEE AND JOHNSTON.

In the special telegram of our Washington correspondent, published yesterday, accounts of interviews with Generals Howard, Rosecrans and other well-known Union generals in the war between the States were given. In these interviews comparisons between Generals Lee and Johnston were made, which comparisons were invariably decidedly favorable to the latter. The same line of reasoning has also been noticeable in numbers of our Northern contemporaries of the press since General Johnston's death, and almost without exception the same conclusions have been reached.

With the distinguished Southern General scarcely yet in his grave, the bad taste of indulging in such comparisons at all will readily be acknowledged. But when the plain animus underlying them is considered they reflect still less credit upon those who take the opportunity of standing over General Johnston's open tomb to air their sentiments, for the manifest disposition shown throughout is not really to praise Johnston, but to depreciate Lee. These Northern critics know and realize that Robert E. Lee is, above all others, the revered idol of the Southern people. They know and realize that it was his mastery genius and brilliant leadership which enabled his army of Confederate heroes, though meekly clad and poorly fed, to inflict defeat after defeat upon the magnificently-equipped and easily recruited armies of the North, and it is his name which, more than any other, is associated with the glorious achievements of Southern prowess and the bitter humiliation of the Northern forces.

If Lee, then, can be underestimated in the eyes of the world and of posterity, it will be a great point gained to those whose lustre, such as it is, when compared to his, is like the glimmer of a tallow dip alongside the brilliance of an electric light.

It is, therefore, with no intention of belittling General Johnston's accomplishments that THE TIMES criticizes his Northern critics. He was a great man, and, like all the Southern leaders, accomplished wonders when the limited means at his disposal and the overwhelming odds he had to encounter are considered. If Howard and others, standing over his bier, would content themselves with such an expression of opinion, and not take occasion to draw comparisons with Lee, no cause of comment would arise. But when they take that solemn opportunity to belittle the leading champion of the cause of Southern independence the hypocrisy of their pretended praise becomes too painfully apparent.

It matters little, however, what the badly defeated generals who opposed Lee may have to say about any of our Southern heroes. They all made records which will "go sounding down the ages," and neither the censure nor applause of those who so often felt the power of their genius and valor will add to, or detract from, one iota of their fame. The glories of their deeds accomplished against such odds as men never before encountered will live in the pages of history long after those whose only claim to fame at all is that they opposed and were beaten by such generals as Lee, Johnston, and Jackson shall have been forgotten.

DEATH RATE OF OUR CITIES.

A bulletin has been published recently by the Marine Hospital Bureau which gives some interesting statistics as to the death rate in a number of the largest cities of the United States.

One of the most remarkable items of this bulletin is the fact that the two cities which respectively have the largest and smallest death rates in this country are both to be found in the South—namely, Charleston and Pensacola—the death rate of one being 32.4, and of the other 10.06, the latter figure being also the death rate of San Diego, California.

New Orleans follows Charleston with a death rate of 29.2, and Richmond, New Orleans, with a death rate of 28.3.

Baltimore shows a death rate of 23.03, Washington of 23.7, Louisville of 21.09.

The average death rate of the four greatest Northern cities, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Boston, is about 25, while the death rate of the four leading Southern cities, Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans, and Washington, is 23; a difference of 3 in favor of the North.

The death rate of the leading Western cities is even smaller than that of the leading Northern cities.

The explanation of the more favorable showing made by the Northern and Western cities, as compared with Southern cities, is to be found in the high rate of mortality which prevails among the negro residents of our Southern towns, there being in every one of these towns, with hardly a single exception, a very notable disproportion between the death rates for the black and white populations respectively.

This disproportion, as is well known, is due to indifference on the part of the negroes to the laws of health, and to the thriftless disposition which distinguishes them as a general rule.

The fact that the death rate in our Southern cities is very much raised by the excessive mortality among the negroes is not taken into consideration as carefully as it should be beyond the borders of the South.

If the white population of the cities in the Southern States were alone regarded, it would be seen that the rate of their mortality is lower than in the majority of the great Northern cities.

It is a cause for congratulation that sanitary measures are being more strictly enforced in the towns of every section of the Union. Improved methods of cleaning the streets and disposing of every form of disease generating refuse are being rapidly adopted; more careful systems of house construction and inspection are being followed. The laws of health, as applicable to great aggregations of individuals, have become a science which is engaging the thoughtful study of ingenious and accomplished specialists.

In the course of time there will be a steady decline in the death rate of towns until it will reach the lowest point that is consistent with primal law of existence.

The present death rates of our cities, which, in comparison with the death rate in the unenlightened past seem small and therefore satisfactory, will at no very distant day appear phenomenally large.

The average term of life has already been extended very appreciably. It will be still further extended, and our towns will furnish the very best examples of the beneficent influences which have led to this extension.

They will become seats of health, where human existence will be most carefully and successfully protected against the assaults of Death, the arch enemy of mankind and the world.

TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

One of the most remarkable tributes that has ever been paid to the Southern people is that which is to be found in the last installment of war reminiscences now being published in the National Tribune of Washington by General John Pope. The remarkable character of this tribute consists not only in what is said, impressive and truthful as that is, but also in the source from which it emanates. General Pope not having exhibited in the utterances of his previous career a disposition to be very generous to the people of this section.

Referring to the recognized social source,

many of the South in the long period that preceded the late war, he declares that although the Southern people did not possess an extraordinary amount of wealth and were not much in the habit of mingling in society outside of their own country, yet wherever they went in any numbers their domination was an admitted fact. General Pope very properly, in our opinion, attributes this social pre-eminence to the influences of plantation life, which gave a habit of command and a tone of habitual supremacy in consequence of the unquestioned authority exercised and the lavish hospitality indulged in by those who led it. The same causes, as he points out, insured the foremost place to the Southern politicians who participated in national affairs.

General Pope quotes in connection with this, and with approval so far as the truth of the statement is concerned, the saying attributed to Mr. Davis, "that the Southern people were the natural masters of their Northern brethren, and that in a few years after the passions of the war had subsided they would again be put in control of the Government." He shows how this forecast of the late President of the Southern Confederacy has been realized not only in the political life, but which is far more remarkable under existing circumstances, in the social life of the United States.

Washington furnishes a very good illustration of the correctness of what he says. Although they were overthrown in the war, their fortunes ruined by the disastrous issue of that contest and their whole social system disrupted and permanently altered, nevertheless Southern people still control the social life of the capital of the country, and their supremacy is recognized by their fellow-citizens from the North, in spite of the fact that in mere point of wealth the latter occupy in comparison a very much superior position.

"It has been surprising to many people," remarks General Pope, "to witness the resurrection of the South and its triumphant advance again to power and to place; but it is a fact, worthy or not, as the case may be, of some study. If things go on as they have been for the last ten years, the South by the end of another ten years will as fully be in possession of the Government and will as completely direct its policy as in 1858; and it cannot be said that this will happen because of any peculiarity of their lives, nor the habits of authority and domination which were the natural outcome of their system of slavery, and of the necessity for their handling together, regardless of all other questions, to protect it. Such conditions exist no longer. The South is poor and needy, and her people are compelled to work as hard as any Northern laborer; but over and through all blazes that power to rule and that fitness to command which characterized them before the war, and which is rapidly being recognized and submitted to now."

The fact is that the characteristics of a great people, which are the results of the influences of several centuries, are not to be radically modified in twenty-five or even fifty years, however severe the stress of circumstances to which they are compelled to submit in that length of time. The people of the South have been passing through a harsh school, and have been exposed to many trying conditions, but the day of their poverty in its worst features is over. In the full possession of the qualities that have always given them both political and social supremacy, and with rapidly brightening pecuniary prospects, it is not likely that this supremacy in either form will ever again be wrested from them.

PARTIES AND PATRONAGE.

The announcement is made that G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, will soon issue from their press a book on "Parties and Patronage in the United States," written by Mr. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College. Mr. Tyler, who has had special training for this work, will no doubt dispose of a good many charges made to the disadvantage of the South. It is a favorite idea with Northern writers that Andrew Jackson and William H. Crawford, two Southern men, were wholly responsible for what is known as the "spoils system." To our minds the spoils system was only one feature of a system for which the North has been a conspicuous advocate—high tariffs, subsidies, vast appropriations, etc., corrupting the public mind and the whole national policy. The "spoils system" began with John Adams and has flourished most vigorously whenever the principles of sectionalism and nationalism have been in the ascendant.

THERE is no better indication of the prosperity of a country than the amount of the accumulations of the working classes. In the State of New York alone the deposits in the savings banks have increased in the course of the last generation from \$230,000,000 to \$574,000,000, this enormous sum representing, in its larger proportion, the earnings which the working classes of that great Commonwealth have laid by, for it is these classes that furnish the chief patronage for the saving banks.

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In time for coughs, colds, croup, consumption, bronchitis, hoarseness, and all throat and lung troubles, that old-fashioned remedy, Dr. David's Cough Syrup, of pure pine tar, horehound and wild cherry.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Always give a bottle.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments on Current Topics Cited From Leading Journals.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

Mr. James Monroe set the example, during his presidential term, of the grand tour of the country by an aspirant for re-election. His successors have found the practice useful, and if rumor is to be credited Mr. Harrison is to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors. On the whole, gratifying as such a tour may be to ambition and perhaps to vanity, it is about as unpleasant a test as could be imposed. To discover anything to say, both novel and appropriate, in the course of such peregrination, would tax the resources of the most accomplished orator, and we do not choose accomplished orators for presidents in these later days. How to gratify local pride, and to do a good stroke of politics, and not stir up animosity; how to claim credit without begging; how to be on exhibition as a species of traveling show without becoming ridiculous; these are sources of no small embarrassment to the presidential candidate. And, in the end, a sorry mess of it in his campaign speeches.

Gold Shipments.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Those who take undue alarm at the export of a few millions in gold now and then might do well to consider that this country has a larger supply of gold than any nation of the world. According to the official data, Great Britain has a gold store of \$510,000,000; Germany, \$607,000,000; France, \$475,000,000, and the United States about \$700,000,000. On the last of March \$22,000,000 of gold were in the treasury vaults, and \$40,000,000 in circulation. What, then, need cause concern in the temporary overflow of a few millions more or less in gold? In 1889 nearly \$40,000,000 more gold was exported than imported, without causing as much solicitude as is now manifested by the occasional export of a million or two.

In the shifting movements of trade the gold balance that is withdrawn for export at one time will flow back at another, except when the Government interferes with its heavy and clumsy hand. No danger need be apprehended from the outflow of gold unless Congress should deliberately undervalue it by passing a free silver coinage act. Then, as the cheap silver dollars would be poured from the mints, the gold would flow by the hundred millions where it was better appreciated. India, China and Japan would send their hoards to be coined into standard dollars, and would draw off American gold in exchange, making profit upon both sides of the transaction.

But there is little danger of free silver coinage since the American people and their representatives in Congress have come to seriously consider the subject, and hence there is no occasion to borrow trouble or to indulge in gloomy ratiocinations of the monetary future every time a few millions of gold may be sent abroad in settlement of mercantile balances.

A Federal Tax Not a License.

(Charleston News and Courier.)

One of the obstacles to the proper enforcement of State and municipal regulation of the liquor traffic has been a generally prevailing impression that the revenue tax imposed by the United States Government on persons carrying on that business was virtually a license to conduct the business regardless of State and municipal regulations. So great has become the overshadowing influence of the Federal Government in the exercise of the tax collecting power as this has not lacked supporters, especially among counsel engaged in defending violators of the liquor laws and ordinances.

It would perhaps have been more satisfactory if the contention could have been carried to the Supreme Court and there finally settled, but the ruling of Acting Secretary Nettleton, of the Treasury Department, will be of service in throwing the weight of authority on the side of the enforcement of the State laws, and it ought to prevent the setting up of any such claim in the future. If, however, there is anything in the contention that collecting a tax for the conduct of any business implies a license to carry on that business and the enforcement of the right to carry it on, the revenue may still argue that the disclaimer on the face of the tax receipt is mere surplusage, and the question may have to go to the Supreme Court after all.

The Riches of Senators-Elect.

(New York Sun.)

It has been a popular criticism upon the Senate of late years that Senators must all be rich men. Senator Felton, the newly-elected Senator from California, is said to have been the poorest candidate before the Legislature. Senator Kyle of Dakota, is probably not richer than the ordinary Northwestern country preacher. Senator Folger of Illinois, however, as much money, we suppose, as can be gained from a moderate law practice. Senator Hill of New York, is possessed of what fortune can be accumulated during a long and, of course, not particularly well-paid political career, and that was not marked by a touch of money-making scandal.

Number of Immigrants.

(New York Commercial Bulletin.)

The Government Bureau of Statistics reports the number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the month of March as greater by more than 45,000 for the same period of the preceding fiscal year. An increase is shown at nearly all the principal ports, and extends to nearly all the nationalities. The largest increase is in Italians, 30,000, as compared with 15,000 in the corresponding month of 1890. The number of Russian immigrants are more numerous by 7,000 than a year ago. Austria-Hungary shows an increase of 7,000, Germany of 5,000, Sweden and Norway of 2,000, while Great Britain and Switzerland are the only countries that show a decrease, and this amounts to little more than 2,000.

To Sleep After Night Work.

(The Scientific American.)

A Swiss doctor says that many persons who extend their mental work well into the night, who during the evening follow attentively the programme of a theatre or concert, or who are engaged in the proceedings of societies or clubs, are awakened in the morning or in the night with headache. For a long while the doctor was himself a sufferer from headache of this kind, but of late years has wholly protected himself from it by simple means. When he is obliged to continue his mental work into the evening, or to be out late nights in rooms not well ventilated, instead of going directly to bed he takes a brisk walk for an hour. While taking this tramp he stops now and then and practices lung gymnastics, breathing in and out deeply a few times. When he then goes to bed he sleeps soundly. Notwithstanding the shortening of the hours of sleep, he awakes with no trace of headache. There exists a clear and well-known physiological reason why this treatment should be effective.

CLEVELAND AND VIRGINIA.

Comments of the Press on "The Times" Interviews.

Virginia for Cleveland.

(Fredericksburg Star.)

THE RICHMOND TIMES of Sunday published interviews with leading Democrats throughout Virginia in reference to their choice for the next Presidential nominee. These interviews show that Mr. Cleveland is the undoubted choice of the Virginia Democracy. He has a clear majority against the entire field, and over 100 per cent. majority over his most formidable opponent, Governor Hill. The general feeling is that, taking everything into consideration, Mr. Cleveland is the strongest, best, and most capable of the Democratic candidates for the United States can select for the next standard bearer.

While Mr. Cleveland is the choice of the Virginia Democracy yet, these interviews also prove that irrespective of all personal preferences, the Virginia Democracy will support the Democratic ticket and the Democratic nominee, no matter who may be selected to bear the Democratic banner in '92.

The Masses for Cleveland.

(Norfolk Virginian.)

The dispatches of the Virginian have already made known to its readers that through interviews with correspondents of THE RICHMOND TIMES, had with prominent Democrats in forty-four counties, very decided preference for Mr. Cleveland as the standard-bearer of the party in 1892 has been expressed. In fact, his majority against his field is six to one. As can be judged the masses seem to favor Cleveland.

It is interesting in connection with this

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

matter, to know the men and their manner of declaring themselves. A few examples, given indicate the spirit of those interviewed.

The "silver letter," and opposition to conceding the candidate to New York, appears as the chief if not only ground of opposition to ex-President Cleveland. This is creditable to the champion of the "campaign of education" in behalf of revenue reform, and if defeated before the National Democratic Convention he will accept it as gracefully as he did the unfortunate result of the last Presidential election.

Not So Favorable.

(Lynchburg News.)

THE RICHMOND TIMES has polled forty of the one hundred and one counties of Virginia on the question of Presidential preference, and announces the result in its last Sunday's issue. The Times is a hard and fast Cleveland paper, and has been claiming that